Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861. NUMBER 262.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

TEN REGIMENTS.

The Legislature passed the Ten Regiment bill yesterday, and it is now, having received the signature of the Governor, a law. We print it in another column entire. It provides,

I. That the organization of Ten Regiments, each regiment from the men now at Springfield who could not be taken into the six regiments organized under the President's call, and one from each of the nine Congressional districts in the State.

II. That when organized and officered, they shall go into camp for instruction and drill for thirty days, each within the district in which it was raised.

III. That the officers and men while thus engaged, shall be paid by the State, the wages to which the rank and file of the Army are entitled.

IV. That the sum of one million of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to pay expenses.

The chance which the law affords to our gallant volunteers will be eagerly accepted. The only misfortune is that not half enough places are opened to those who are ready to march to the country's defence. Of these regiments now full or nearly full in this city alone, probably not more than two companies can be accepted, if the other counties in the Congressional district insist upon their quota. Those who are unsuccessful in their applications must bottle up their wrath or expend it in going to work to produce the means of paying the expenses of the fight.

MORE TROOPS.

Troops continue to pour into Annapolis with great rapidity, and to be forwarded to Washington by rail. We have reasons for believing that when the forces now on foot, or a part of them—say 50,000 men—are marshaled together, the traitors will be taught that there is weight in the Federal power, and that the breaking up of this good government is a job that they cannot easily accomplish. The day of great events is not far off. Meanwhile, the people of Richmond, who are writing to Washington, imploring their friends to come out of that doomed city, may safely employ their time in looking for a place for retreat in the hour when the impending bolt falls upon that pestilent city.

REBELS EMPLOYING NEGROES.

The colored men in the United States have been exceedingly eager to enlist, and either form companies of their own, or be attached to white companies, or officered by whites, or go as servants, or laborers to work or fight, or both, any way to get a chance to take a hand in the war. But all such proffers have been refused, and the enrollment of this description of force discouraged. But down South the Secessionists appear to have no such scruples against employing "niggers" to fight against the Government. The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* of a recent date, has the following:

"FREE COLORED MEN.—A list of thirty-two worthy free negroes of this city, who have offered their services to the Secretary of War, in the event of a requisition being made upon the State for troops for the defence of Virginia, has been sent in to the Captain of the Crack Richmond. We extend commendation to the gallant thirty-two, as heretofore to the Governor's troops."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* is responsible for this:

NEGROES VOLUNTEERING.—Free negroes in Alexandria are offering their services to the Governor of Virginia, and have been sent to the Legislature for the purpose of being employed as laborers in the army. Their request is not for any wages that might be assigned to them, either to fight under white officers, dig ditches, or anything else, and could show their desire to serve Old Virginia.

We have seen no notice that the services of free negroes have been refused by the Secessionists. Slave negroes we know are employed to assist the rebels. All the money the negroes can spare is taken to help support the rebellion.

Unless utter madness has taken possession of the brains of the secessionists, they will abstain from calling in the servile class to aid them in destroying the Republic. The temper of the loyal masses will not tolerate such warfare. Let them beware.

The Types of for the War.

The printers of New York City are joining in for the war quite enthusiastically. Six have gone from the *Times* office, six from the *News*, twelve from the *Tribune*, twenty-three from the *World*, eight from the *Herald*, six from the *Express*, eight from *Harper's*, six from the Bennett dailies, and eight or ten from the *Journal of Commerce* and *Courier*. These make a total of eighty-five. All told, about 180 hundred members of the craft have enlisted for the campaign.

Naval Resignations.

The Washington *Republican* says that "the applications to get back into the service, from naval officers who had resigned from various causes before the present crisis, *including a large number from the South*, exceed the current resignations. Also, that the Retired List contains many names which may be advantageously transferred to the active list. The Navy is neither embarrassed, nor likely to be embarrassed, by and want of officers."

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Frederick Mears, of Illinois, formerly of the New York Seventh Regiment, yesterday received an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry. It is understood that he will be assigned to duty at Chester, Pa. Please call and examine this matter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Corps d'Armee.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR A MARCH.

The Great Blockade

PENSACOLA TO BE RE-TAKEN.

Virginia Policy Fully Developed.

GREAT CIVIC FESTIVAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

According to the latest advices, Gen. Patterson's organization of *corps d'armée* is to be matched in two columns of ten thousand each, through Maryland, with Baltimore as a converging point. The movement projected with the utmost rapidity; he expects to be ready to move in less than a week. The two divisions that will be stationed at and above Annapolis are mostly concentrated at this moment.

A dozen men-of-war, under command of Com. Stringham, will very shortly put to sea for the blockade of Southern ports. The whole of the blockade fleet will consist of over fifty armed vessels, and be accompanied by steam transports carrying a land force of twenty thousand, which will be kept hovering on the coast, from the mouth of the Potomac River to that of the Rio Grande, to harass the Secession army and effect landings at exposed points.

One of the first movements will be the landing of at least ten thousand men to raise the siege of Fort Pickens, and recapture Pensacola navy yard.

There can be no doubt that in less than a month every inlet on the Southern coast will be closed.

An immense flag was raised at noon to-day by the President over the Patent Office, in the presence of a vast multitude. Mrs. Lincoln, several members of the Cabinet, Gov. Sprague, and other civil and military notables were present. Bands performed national airs, patriotic songs were chanted, and addresses delivered.

Regular communication with the North is now established for the benefit of the traveling public over the military rail and water route via Annapolis and Perrysville Road to Annapolis, operated under the auspices of the Government by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co. The equivocal position of the Baltimore & Ohio Company during the last two weeks is likely to result in the ruin of their road.

Secession counsel action as yet with Baltimore. There is great excitement in Western Maryland in consequence of continued invasions of organized Secessionists searching dwellings for arms.

Scouting parties of Government troops now frequently extend their excursions upon Virginia soil. Secession outposts thus far always run upon their approach.

The Seventh Regiment went into camp to-day, on the northern outskirts of the city. Before they marched out they were treated to a splendid dinner at Willard's. Trains batracks for the accommodation of troops are now erecting all over the city.

FROM SPRINGFIELD,

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TEN REGIMENTS LAW.

The Two Millions Bill.

MILITIA BILL KILLED.

The Last Regiment Organized.

MORE POWDER AND BALL.

EX-GOVERNOR MATTESON A PRISONER IN NEW ORLEANS.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 2, 1861.

This has been eminently a working day in both branches of the Legislature.

The Two Million Bill has finally become a law and received the Governor's signature. The report of the Conference Committee was presented to the House at 6½ o'clock, and the section appointing Campbell, Platt and Palmer commissioners, stricken out by a large majority. The bill was then amended so as to authorize the Governor, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners. The bill then passed by ayes 90, noes 9. It was then taken to the Senate and passed as amended, by ayes 24, noes none. Every Senator voted for it except Oglesby, who has gone to Cairo to join his regiment.

The House then passed a bill providing for one regiment of cavalry. It was taken to the Senate and referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for 9 o'clock.

The Senate took up the Militia and Armed bill and passed it with a trivial amendment—ayes 23 noes none.

The bill granting continuance in suits against volunteers, was amended so that attorneys of such volunteers shall make affidavit that their presence is necessary; and then passed—ayes 22, noes none.

Mr. Mack rose to a question of privilege. A charge had been made in the *State Journal* to the effect that the banking members of the Conference Committee, meaning Mr. Marshall, Mr. Spencer and himself, had opposed the amendment to the two million bill giving the appointment of commissioners to the Governor, that they had done so from sinister and selfish motives. He desired to say for himself that the official record in the *State Journal* showed that he had constantly advocated that amendment, he, Mack, having moved that the Governor appoint.

Mr. Higbee moved that the Senate adjourn sine die this P. M. at 4 o'clock. Mr. Adams of Lee moved an amendment, that the Senate adjourn sine die on Friday, noon. Mr. Mack said he should vote against all adjournments till the Militia bill was reached in its regular order, and brought to a vote. Mr. Higbee accepted Mr. Adams' amendment, and the resolution, thereupon, enough, was adopted; ayes, 1; noes, 0.

The Senate then took up the House bill to prevent the commerce of loyalty, patriotism, and the misfortunes of the Government.

In fine, the alternative was put by the rebels "Support the Government in its efforts to enforce the laws and collect the revenue, or be treated as enemies." How long, they asked, can this be endured?

This and similar views was held by the Committee to the President. He, in reply, assured them that the matter had been under his most earnest attention, and the gravest consideration of his Cabinet.

Reaction in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

I learn from the best authority most favorable reports from Maryland. The Legislature has positively, by an overwhelming vote, refused to call a Convention. The Governor is also reported to have assumed that tone in his message through Mayor Brown of Baltimore, which public sentiment demands. The revulsion in public sentiment in favor of the Union is more decided than was at first supposed. Many from the public ballroom and even toll them in minister in the public streets of that city. The authorities will be compelled to act, or they will be overwhelmed. Gen. Scott will rebuild the bridges and open the railroad and canal to the West. Baltimore and Ohio road are to-day in the hands of the Federal authorities at Harper's Ferry. The first mail train will go over the road to-day by way of Annapolis. Gen. Butler has command of the forces at Annapolis. Gen. Banks will be assigned to duty at Harper's Ferry. Gen. Patterson will be returned to Maryland, and our forces together.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

BAD LOOK FOR SPIES.

Ellsworth's Zouaves in Annapolis.

VIRGINIA IN DANGER!

DOWN IN CAIRO!

Montgomery and Fort Pickens.

CAPTURE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.

Organizing a Straight Road to Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURG, May 1.—The greatest activity prevails in southern Pennsylvania, seventeen thousand troops being in the field there at the present time. At Camp Scott, York, Pa., there are 6,000 men; at Camp Curtin, near Chambersburg, 3,000; at Camp Cadwallader, 4,000; at Camp Reynolds, near Harrisburg, 4,000; and numerous camps from Ohio are quartering on the border, and 1,200 United States regulars at Carlisle. Scattered at different points between Philadelphia, Elkton and Perryville, there are 6,000 others.

These thousand New Jersey troops are to march from Trenton to-day, which will constitute a force of over 30,000 men in the field. Companies of the 69th Regiment arrived here this morning, their destination being undoubtedly for Baltimore, to open the route to the Federal troops. Gen. Keim, of the 4th division, is also stationed at Annapolis a force of between four and five thousand men, including the Providence Marine Artillery, which left Pennsylvania yesterday.

The Sixth and Thirteenth New York regiments occupy a position directly opposite Annapolis, and the Sixty-ninth now at the Junction.

It will thus be seen that Baltimore is completely hemmed in on both sides with an effective force, which is to be immediately employed in opening a passage through that city for the Federal troops, and restoring to the Union feeling so thickly prevailing there. The command of the expedition is to be assumed, it will leave a proclamation announcing his intention to march his force through that city, and wishing the loyal citizens, their women and children, to leave, and will then cut his way through at all hazard. It is probable, however, that the threat of shelling Baltimore will have the desired effect. Either this or a peaceful settlement will bring the resistants to their senses, and thus save the effusion of blood.

The "Pembandit" Unanimous for the Union.

WHEELING, Va., May 2—An adjourned meeting of merchants was held in this city to take into consideration what action should be taken in regard to the Baltimore meeting, and the Secession movement in Virginia generally. The Committee made a report, setting forth the law in regard to the matter and submitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we are willing to be, as we ever have been, true and loyal citizens of the State of Virginia, obedient to our laws and all demands made upon us by the State, in so far as they are in accordance therewith, we, at the same time, hold ourselves loyal citizens of the United States, and will maintain our allegiance to the same as we have hitherto.

Resolved, That we are willing to pay our Honorable share in accordance with the laws of Virginia as long as Virginia shall remain one of the United States, but we are not willing to pay any revenue to the present usurped government at Richmond, which, without the consent of the people of Virginia, and in violation of the State Constitution has seceded to secure to itself the allegiance of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the merchants throughout the State generally, to withhold the payment of taxes on their business for the present.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After which the Chairman announced that the Secession movement in Wheeling, a treasonable undertaking, had resigned his office, consequently no assessments could be made. Three cheers were given for the Constitution and the Union, and a resolution was adopted to reimburse him and present a fitting testimonial in appreciation of his course.

The meeting was very large, and broke up with three cheers for the Union now and forever. The action of the meeting created great excitement and is approved on all sides.

Rising from St. Louis—Mostly Old.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says eleven dozen men, belonging to a Chicago company, refused to take oath and left the ranks.

Col. Bissner, commander-in-chief of the Kentucky Militia, had a conference with Col. Prentiss, commander of the forces at Cairo. [The details of this conference will be found in our Cairo correspondent's letter.—Tarn.]

There is much excitement at Padiuah, Ky., and companies are constantly drilling. Four pieces of artillery had been received from Nashville. It is understood the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for arms and munitions taken from the steamer Hillman. The boat has been given to the owners and taken to Memphis. A 24-pounder and a considerable number of troops are stationed at Columbus, Ky. The town is carefully guarded, and steamers are closely watched. The people feared an attack from Cairo.

The steamer James H. Smith slipped by Cairo and landed 400 Cobb's rebels at Padiuah.

J. H. Dunnivan, collector of this port, forwarded his resignation to Washington yesterday.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Fort McHenry was fully manned to-day, by two companies of the 4th Artillery, Maj. Morris, who takes command.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Barnaby Johnson, who arrived to-day from Frederick, says the Legislature is appalled at the strength of the Union sentiment in Maryland, and that the cry of making Maryland the battle-field if they throw her into the vortex of secession. He did not believe they will permit any action of a secessionist tending to such an end.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The city is very quiet. Four Union meetings were held last night in as many sections of the city. Speeches and other demonstrations were made. The Union men hold ward meeting to-night to elect delegates to a Union City Convention, to prepare for the Congressional election.

Wallace, who was elected from Baltimore during the reign of terror, moved to ratify the amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, that the Government shall not interfere with slavery where it exists. A week since he was in all hasts for secession.

A large meeting held at the Corn Exchange this morning, was attended by merchants and others. Resolutions in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the bridges destroyed were adopted, and petitions to this effect to the Legislature largely signed.

From the "Southern Confederacy."

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—A Pensacola correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, under date of 29th ult., says several barbette guns have been removed from Pickens, for what purpose is unknown. Also, new batteries have been erected outside Pickens. A Montgomery correspondent of the same paper says much activity exists relative to the present conflict in the border States, especially Maryland and Virginia. Great activity existed in the war department, and troops were being hurried into the field. The Cabinet decided to call out fifteen regiments in addition to the 32,000 men already obtained. More than double the whole number have tendered their services. Most of the new regiments will be taken from the Southern States, not members of the Confederacy. The Montgomery Government will co-operate with every Southern State and will furnish men, money and munitions, and them to resist any force brought against them.

The Administration Means War.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Tribune's* Washington special correspondent says, the policy of the Administration henceforth is war, and that Cabinet is now a unit of this policy.

The Navy-yard at Norfolk is to be immediately retaken. Commissioners from western Virginia to-day assured the President if furnished with arms, their portion of the State would be cared for.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 2.—Another regiment arrived here this afternoon. Weather pleasant. All quiet.

Home News from a Foreign Source.

[From the Charleston Courier, 30th.]

MEETING OF U. S. CONSULS AT CHICAGO.—CHICAGO, April 18.—It is rumored that President Lincoln has sent a private Secretary to this city, for the purpose of ascertaining if suitable arrangements can be made for the assembling of Congress here on the Fourth of July next. Every accommodation will be given to the body should they deem it expedient to meet in this city.

Keiper for the South.—MONTGOMERY, April 17.—We have intelligence that five companies have been raised in Southern Illinois, (Keiper,) and are en route to join the Army of the Confederate States.

FROM INDIANA.—TERRE HAUTE, April 17.—A speech made by D. W. Voorhees, here, on our National Constitution and the rights of the South, was well received. The shows how two Hoosiers stand at present. A young man, by the name of Samuel Beard, from Wayne county, D. C., is raising recruits here to join the Southern Army.

The Tactics in the Field.—It is said that ten Irish regiments in the Abolition States have offered their services to President Davis.

Locomotive Blow-up.—We learn that the engine of a train approaching this city on the Michigan Southern Railroad, about fifteen miles south of this city, blew up, severely if not fatally injuring the engineer. We could gain no particulars last evening.

MARRIED.

AUTHEN—WOLF.—May 1, Mr. JOSIAH H. AUTHEN to Miss ELIZABETH WOLF, all of this city.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, April 29, Mr. JOHN GILLIGAN, aged 45 years, a native of Ireland, and for many years a resident of this city.

In Lodi, April 28th, Mrs. MARIA, wife of George Mayo, aged 57 years.

In this city, April 29th, Mrs. ANN, wife of Thomas Kelly, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland.

In this city, April 30th, Mrs. ELIZABETH

AN AMERICAN FLAG,
OVER FULLY TWO HUNDRED FEET LONG.

Whale in Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Confessing Testimony. The ... STILL SUCCEEDS ... THE TEST OF YEARS ... AND STILL GROWS

PROF. WOODS' HAIR RESTORATIVE

OTHERS SAY OF ... A Distinguished St. Louis Physician

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for ... Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. ... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, ... EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets, ...

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, ... MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital, $200,000. ... Trustees.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE ... Candles, Soap, &c.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW ... Dentists' Cards.

J. WARD ELLIS, DENTIST, ... REMOVED TO NO. 85 ... A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, ... Farms for Sale.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP, ... To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. ... A GOOD ROOF. ... IRON—CORRUGATED IRON, ... INVESTIGATE IT. ... Plumbing.

T. G. SMITH & COMPANY, ... COPPERSMITHS, ... AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ... SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT ... To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS. ... A GOOD ROOF. ... IRON—CORRUGATED IRON, ... INVESTIGATE IT. ... Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!! ...

Notice. ... Co-Partnership Notice. ... Insurance. ... Chicago Tribune ... Financial. ... Ship Chandlers. ... Lumber, &c. ... Oil Works. ... Removals. ... Business Cards. ... Wholesale Houses. ... Lake Transportation. ... Railroads.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

Away Down South in Dixie.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has just returned from a trip to Montgomery, writes as follows:

Proceeding systematically in my narrative of events, I may remark that, after I arrived South that the *Herald* lost its tools at the present national administration in its efforts to crush out and hold sternly and rebel-like to be hanged, by their compiled concessions at what they chose to call an abandonment of its Southern principles. The news of the fact preferred to was not only spread rapidly through the ordinary channels of information, but was telegraphed to every important city and leading politician in the South. The latter seized upon it with glee, they had lost their best friend, with this exception, that but of curses and opprobrious epithets fell from their lips, in wild storms of threats of annihilation, intimidation, &c.

Proceeding from Savannah through the central part of the State of Georgia, I passed through Macon, Gubernatorial city of Governor Brown, and Atlanta, the railroad centre of the State. Everywhere I found Secession and Secession Cabinet in profound study over the future course of action. Of course, their proceedings were to them strictly secret, but enough would transpire now and then to give the keen observer of events information that some great movement was on foot, and that nothing more or less than the emancipation of the city of Washington. This plan has been decided, and will be attempted. This step may seem rash on the part of President Davis to Northern readers, but it is only could but understand the precise sentiment of the mass of the thinking people of the South, they would at once realize the necessity of the measure, and with a full confidence of success, in order to restore a seeming confidence in the present administration of a quasi Southern republic. Already the great centres of trade and commerce have been closed to the South—trade of all kinds has diminished; agricultural interests are paralyzed, and no possible hope for relief, but rather a probability for a succession of still greater hardships. It will be but a few months before the Southern republic is in a state of anarchy. The lawlessness of the great plantain is observable to the more intelligent slaves, and a general uprising of the slaves, when a favorable opportunity may occur, is looked upon with alarm.

The policy of the South seems to be the conquering and subjugating of Northern territory, for which Davis and his Cabinet are now entertaining the proposition of General Chilton, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, who proposes to raise and equip twenty thousand men at his own expense for a pro rata of the conquered territory bordering on the State of Texas, for which Gen. Houston, of that State, has made a proposition similar to that of Gen. Chilton. These movements are to be made at once, and the leaders promise to accomplish them without impairing in any way the movements of the new Southern government.

General Henry, of Tennessee, has another plan, and while I am assured he has an enlargement of the murderous plot inaugurated at Baltimore, in which he proposes to arm a body of two thousand men, to be known as Confederate Secret Service, or secret bands to be circulated in a portion of Virginia and the District of Columbia, to act as spies to the enemy, and murder the leading men of the United States Government.

Colonel Todd, of Missouri, was at Montgomery last week as the special envoy from the Governor of his State, to tender the services of two thousand Missourians to the Confederate States. The offer was accepted, and Todd returned home in great glee. While in Atlanta, Georgia, this fellow was introduced to a large crowd at the railroad depot by Mr. Tenney. He gave vent to his ill temper in the most blasphemous tirade against all systems of law and order, and was particularly bitter in speaking of the American flag. His language was foul mouthed, inglorious and positively false; yet it found appenders among the audience.

If President Davis is not raising troops with the alacrity he anticipated, although he will soon have a large concentration of them near Washington.

Message from Gen. Pillow.

(From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.)

Gen. Pillow, who is a clever gentleman in the private relations in which he is very commendable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

KNOXVILLE, April 29, 1861.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow—Sir: I have received your message, through Mr. Safe, requesting me to serve as chaplain to your brigade in the Southern army; and in the spirit of kindness in which the request is made, but in all candor, I return for an answer, that when I shall honorably tender my sword to Hall, I will, with my living, and go out and not travel round by way of the Southern Confederacy.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

How Northern Men are Treated in Virginia.

Mr. Hoffman, a gentleman just arrived from Fairfax county, Virginia, where he has settled as a farmer, informs us that on Monday last a party was rounded up in the neighborhood of farming all men of Northern birth. Each one must come forward and take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and to Virginia, or leave within three days. As to this gentleman did not wish to swear fealty to a Government he despised, he made up his mind to leave, and accordingly, on Tuesday, sold off his stock, waggon and farming implements, and ten acres in the city are now in the hands of Northern birth, who, if required to swear allegiance to Virginia, would do so without hesitation. Every man, woman and child, except those true to the South, are leaving the State as fast as they can get away.

The New York *Tribune* urges that there is a military necessity for the destruction of the foundries and machine shops of Messrs. Tredegar & Sons, in Richmond, Virginia, formerly a casting cannon and shot, and shell, for the rebels. It is commanded by the guns of Fort McHenry.

The Men of Kentucky, fathers and husbands, think of a donation ordinary which of a terrible insurrection, and the Legislature, of which Gov. Dalton, we thought, was of the best of Kentuckey, and by excepting in some of Kentuckey, and by excepting in some of Kentuckey, and by excepting in some

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861.

The Sale of City Subscriptions.

Each of our subscribers will have noticed the long list of names of persons who have been purchasing their newspapers at places of business, are requested to leave word at the counting room whenever they desire to have their paper left hereafter.

The War Fund and Our Volunteers.

It is a matter of very complimentary character to the liberality of our citizens, that so many interests both public and private, there must of necessity be much jarring, and no little friction. Everybody cannot be a leader. It is useful to adopt, then to accomplish, and far easier than either to censure. All and every one who desires the same general and glorious result of a successful termination of the war in the crushing of rebellion, must do all they can to make matters move smoothly, and it will require a plenty of self sacrifice from every member of community.

The charity with which our citizens have responded to the call to arms is noble and generous, and without a parallel in the history of nations. Regiments have been offered when companies have been called for. Scores of brave fellows have stepped in for enrollment beyond and over the complement of the companies. Not only are there an excess of regiments offered and now in waiting, but there is scarcely a company offered but has been or must be cut down to the limit of numbers fixed upon by army regulations.

This is noble and worthy of all praise but it is of itself obviously just now a fertile source of embarrassment on the one hand, and complaint upon the other. All that is to be done is to carefully adjust and smooth over these difficulties. It is no holiday work upon which we have entered, no morning employment, but a sad and severe task. There will be ample room for all to serve their country, and the embarrassments experienced just now, are only for the present.

Indiscriminate censure will do nothing to help the matter. Men thrown loose from companies by the lopping of an overgrown muster-roll, will each find their place, and in the meanwhile no one can justly blame officers who could do no less than cut down to the standard fixed. We are answering in these remarks the communications of several correspondents, upon this point, and can suggest the remedy for the future, of a strict compliance with the regulations in the fixing of the numbers. The muster-roll should be full and no more, and then there will not be an excess of recruits to be rejected.

But to pass to a kindred topic a little nearer home. The call in this city has met with a response so generous that thirteen volunteer companies are now in service from Chicago, and twenty seven more offered, reported as in readiness to move at a day's notice. These are liberally envied who are now under orders and in camp, and doubtless places in several of these companies would command a premium.

The volunteers now waiting here to be accepted and enrolled are eager and impatient. Many of them are married men and have families in narrow circumstances, and feel the need of aid for their support. This has caused to be visited upon the Committee of the War Fund in this city, numerous pressing appeals for assistance from that quarter, and the Committee in denying such applications have been liberally censured by one or two correspondents whose communications lie before us.

The Committee are gentlemen of intelligence, integrity, and standing, and in their hands the Fund is well located. It is held as a sacred trust for volunteers, and the families of volunteers in the actual service of the country. A willingness, and readiness to enlist, or the fact of enlistment, before actual acceptance by the Government, will not bring any one within the pale fixed by the design of this fund. Generous and noble as their motives and heavy as their sacrifices may be, it will not do to pay out a dollar from this sacred trust towards the support here of from a thousand to fifteen hundred men, yet here not out of service, willing and ready to go, but still with their families and in civil life. When these are accepted and ordered into service, and not until then, will they and theirs be placed within the design and purpose of this Fund.

We do not write this without a full appreciation and sympathy with the many who while waiting to be received, need assistance. We only state the simple fact that no provision has been made for such cases, and these are will agree with us that the money belonging to absent Volunteers should not be diverted from its original purposes.

The First of May.

We are not misled by a poor pun when we write that for the past forty-eight hours the house of Binks, as a representative of the tenant world has presented a moving up cracle, melancholy of contemplation by the humane mind. Smile if ye will, ye who from one twelve month to the other, sit content and placid beneath your own roof tree, with no one to molest or make you afraid, whether it be rent to pay, or nonsense, that the rent to be raised for the next year. Smile on, while the Binks family and their Penates, from the kitchen stove to the baby's crib, are bundled into express wagons in exceedingly heterogeneous associations, and go rattling away, squares distant to a new location.

Of such terrific scenes it hath been written that three removes are equal to a fire through there is no hint of refusal in insurance policies. There is no household howsoe'er defended "which if not under a roof of its own is not subject to the domestic revolutions, which however desirable the result, are traversed by and exceedingly stony pathway.

It is pitiable for the tender hearted observer to look in upon one of these scenes, the "wreck of matter" and crush of the domestic world. The parlor sofa and the Rosa bared, the stogue and the Turkish Cavalier, animals from the parlor table and kettles from the scullery, articles of rarin long cherished, and tin ware useful but not ornamental, the mahogany and the pine, all go grumbling and clattering away, the best in the encounter, like a gentleman among the roughs, getting the worst of it.

And if it is distressing the pulling up, and pitiable the jolting, what words has the dic tionary left for the settling down? Binks declares he has eaten two meals from the top of the wash beach, put the baby to sleep in the bird-basket, and improvised a bedstead for Bobby out of two chairs. himself and Mrs. B. passing the night on a shake-down in the hall. This is an extreme case, doubtless exaggerated by Binks, who is trifling with a serious subject. But there is trouble enough.

We wish many of our tenant world in their removals found better houses. We sympathize with most of them for privations and deprivations that only the ignorance of master-jobbers, coupled with the cupidity of landlords could have brought about. In many instances the question of expense has nothing to do with it. It was not a matter of a dollar or two that put doors and windows at random through mishappen, ill contrived rooms, as if the component parts of the tenements had been shaken loosely out of a bag, and as if the thought of future arrangement of furniture had no part in the decision and plan.

It is, however, a question of dollars and pennies, and many of the latter are meanly saved in lack of closets, wonsheds, and "out of door conveniences. We know a man in Chicago who piled his guilt in this regard, four stories high, in a first-class boarding house, that in all its suites of rooms has not one closet. There are many landlords upon whom rests the heavy sin against domesticity, of houses amply endowed with the same lack.

What has all this to do with the first of May? Simply this. Binks is our friend. In his comforts we luxuriate. Where the dear beloved of his family place, we suffer. The tenant world are numerous, and were we running for President of the United States it is their interest we would earliest entreat. The first of May is the opening the domestic year. Many landlords are losing good tenants, and we tell them the reason why. It is to the advantage of the house owner when year after year the same tenant in possession.

The present spring in Chicago there is a good demand for first class houses at fair rents. The most numerous call is for tenements of from $200 to $400, and this class is the more sought, from the hard times, which has modified the means and views of many who in a flush era looked for nothing under double the present figure. We notice that, thanks to the city railways, there is less insisting upon "within three minutes' walk of the Post Office," for now Cottage Grove and Union Park are near neighbors, and the city limits may vary wide apart, by the cars. The rent may be the same in multitude of household and dear love, in the country, work will see all things put in order for another year. We sympathize with Binks, and tenderly advise him to save himself for better days.

Personal.

Captain Gardner—Brotherman John Van Buren has called in consonancy of "Pioneer," and Sergeant Bateman has duly enrolled all men. Allegeyo Pd. Bateman is Lieut.

Dan. Clarke W. Bowen, of 19th Illinois corps, had a flying visit to the city yesterday. He reports the troops well and in excellent spirits in Camp Yates, Springfield, waiting to be equipped and put in commission.

The Dragoons now number one hundred and seventy-five men, and will complete a company. The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, several of whose members are in this corps, have procured a beautiful stand of colors, which are to be presented to Capt. Becker to-day. They are to be entrusted to men who will never disgrace their colors nor leave them with the enemy.

From another quarter we learn that it is the desire of Col. Prentiss, commanding at Cairo, to equip as speedily as possible to equip the Dragoons and bring them into field-duty service at Cairo, where they will be exclusively useful and indispensable as a mounted patrol in watching the large, for ten miles, in extent, which will need to be carefully guarded, as all understand who are familiar with the geography of that section.

The Dragoons will probably be equipped as Light Cavalry. A splendid mare, of fine action and blood, has been presented to Capt. Becker, by several of his Chicago friends, and yesterday Messrs. W. B. & H. B. Wright made him the handsome gift of a fine saddle and horse equipments.

"The Peacemaker."—Rightly written, Blessed are the peacemakers. The name we have heard it used conveys little meaning. Forbes, Stanton & Co.'s "Peacemaker" that blew up on one unlucky day, and with the huge fragments of the huge gun nearly destroyed a Presidential Cabinet. But there is a better use of the word, as all will agree who are aware how perfection in a cooking stove affects the peace of families. The Peacemaker of Rexford of Albany, sold by H. C. Van Schaick at No. 47 State street, is a highly finished and very handsome stove, and as good as is in good looking. Its excellence in principle are substantial advantages, its arrangements for roasting, broiling and other cooking processes are pronounced superior to any extant. All housekeepers in search of a good stove should see the Peacemaker, which will found surrounded by an endless variety of articles of housekeeping convenience and luxury, in numbers and extent which have made Van Schaack's Housekeeping Exposition a perfect Museum, in domestic art.

In A New Place.—Just at this time, when so many of our households are taking a fresh start in new locations for the year, we shall do very many interested, service by calling their attention to the very extensive and complete Gas Fitting establishment of H. M. Wilmarth, now recently removed to a large and elegant store, No. 183 Lake street, giving him an ample workshop in the basement, a large salesroom on the main floor, and parlors, and if plan a very handsome room on the second floor for the display of the handsomest assortment of rich Gas Fixtures ever brought to this city. This is easily said, but then it is as easily seen; and a look in at No. 183 will demonstrate it amply. Mr. Wilmarth is enterprising, liberal, has excellent taste in making up, and putting in his stock, and our householders will do well to give him a call as above.

"Tony" on Hot Tony.—The readers of Herman Melville's enchanted narrative of adventures, "Typee" will remember Toby, Melville's companion in flight from the whaleship, in the Fejees, where the two were captured by the cannibals, and being low in flesh, and rather tough, were penned to be fatted for a roast, which they happily escaped. Toby, this Toby, is R. T. Greene, now of this city, and recently enlisted in the Chicago Tigers. Having seen the elephant in his full proportions, Toby appears to be willing to survey the animal again.

Wild Dogs.—The boys of Capt. Steele's Sturges Rifles, took each man his Sharpe's Rifle, freshly arrived from the manufacturers, and made a preliminary test of their merits. It speaks well both as to the quality of the arms and the skill of the members of the corps that, the first time firing, a board one foot square was set up at the distance of 800 feet, and every man of the corps, except one, drove a Minie ball through it. The single instance of exception was that of one of the actually best shots in the company.

The German Companies.—As in our list yesterday the German Companies in service were not all of them expressly enumerated as such, we give them again, with their present location:

Union Cadets, Capt. Kowold, Cairo; Lincoln Rifles, Capt. Mihalotzy, Cairo; Washington Light Cavalry, Capt. Tobowbertz, Camp Yates; Washington Grenadiers, Capt. Watters, Camp Yates; Union Rifles, Capt. L. Lippert, Camp Yates; Union Rifles, Ill, Capt. A. Elem, Camp Yates.

Arrested.—The freeway boarder from the Harrison House on State street, in which escape he carried away the spoils of his fellow boarders, was brought back to the city on Saturday. His name is Charles Zotha. He gave some of the property to an old Bridewell bird, Annis Cunningham by name, who sold it. Officer Macauley succeeded in arresting her as well as Zotha, and in recovering the property.

The Second Anniversary of the St. George's Society.—The Festival and Dinner of the St. George's Society at the Briggs House on Tuesday evening was an elegant affair, a complete success throughout, creditable to the hosts of this excellent establishment, and especially so to the Society and their guests.

Camp Composts.—The ladies of Grace Church are requested to meet at the residence of B. F. Haddock, Esq., 223 Michigan Avenue, this P. M. at 3 o'clock, to provide some items for our volunteer soldiery in camp.

End of a Mis spent Life.—A poor inebriate, a convict in Bridewell, named Godfrey Bordeaux, ended his existence by hanging himself in his cell a night or two since. He was dead when discovered by the keeper.

Irish Brigade.—At the election of the ten companies comprising the Irish Brigade, on Tuesday last, Capt. Charles R. Walsh of the Emmet Guards was chosen Colonel.

The following continues the

List of Donations

Received at the Office of the Chicago Tribune, for the Benefit of the Volunteers Encamped at Camp Yates, Springfield, Ill.

Charles & Forbes	25	Wm Bushnell	10
S A Irish	25	E Wood	10
Jas Leonard	25	G J Walker	10
Hitchcock & Merrill	25	S B Walker	10
Holbrook & Co	20	C S Hutchings	5
Tobey & Burt	20	Peter Fortune	10
Wheeler & Holmes	10	P Cary	10
Gildart Trunnell	10	Turner & Sidway	10
Elliott & Co	10		
T Sewell	10		

The proceeds of the above sums for the benefit of the Irish Brigade Fund.

J. O'Sharan,
May 3, 1861. Sec'y Ex. Committee.

Fleas Raised.—The occupants of the block on the corner of South Clark and Madison streets have joined in the purchase of a beautiful flag to be thrown across the street at that point.

Camp Comforts.—The ladies of Grace Church are requested to meet at the residence of B. F. Haddock, 222 Michigan avenue, to-morrow (Friday) P. M., at 3 o'clock, to arrange for some needful items to be sent to our volunteers in camp.

At the Request of the Committee

Attention Company,

STURGES' RIFLE CORPS!—All members of this Company are requested to report themselves forthwith. By order of the

CAPTAIN.

The officers of the Home Guards Company, North Division, will meet at the room formerly occupied by Hogart & Reason, on Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water, this (Friday) evening at the o'clock. All persons desirous to join are invited to be present.

W. W. F. Hazenhurst, Sec'y.

Attention Illinois Engineers' Supper Club!

The members of this Corps are hereby notified to meet at Steele's building, northwest corner of Lake and South Water streets, this evening at 7 o'clock.

A few good men are wanted to fill up the ranks before the election of officers. Also a drummer and fifer.

Arthur C. Duncan.

Attention, Military Men.

Militia-man's Journal of Instruction.

$2.00, postage 28 cents. The Young Recruit. This is the title of a most useful book to all young military men in the field. Scott's Infantry Tactics, complete in three volumes. Harwood's Zouave Drill, $1.00, postage 12 cents. Major Robert Anderson's Artillery, $1.25, postage 10 cents. Scott's Tactics, $2.50, postage 37 cents. Hardee's Tactics, $1.50, postage 27 cents. Active Service Book, $1.25, postage 19 cents. Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, and any other book on the science of war, at the lowest price, to be had at SHERLOCK'S BOOK STORE, No. 112 Dearborn street.

The Seat of War.—John T. Walch, at his book and periodical depot on Madison street has received a large assortment of maps of the seat of war, showing the exact location of Washington, Harper's Ferry, Alexandria, Fortress Monroe, &c., &c. Every loyal man should have one. The map is neatly colored, and is just the thing wanted.

Holders of discredited Illinois and Wisconsin currency, do buy their Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices, of Sayles & Co., 141 Lake street, and receive in exchange at 25 per cent. above bankers' rates. They are also taking the bills of seventy Wisconsin banks per par. Go and see them. may6-3

Try them and you'll find Fry Cracker and Biscuits the best in the country. Ask your Grocer for Fry's Cracker and Biscuits. Manufactured and for sale only by Sargent, cor. Randolph and State.

Monetary.

There is still very little money in circulation, and the banks generally unfortunately are not in funds to meet their obligations upon the 1st of May with the usual promptness. Many of the banks will be unable to commence a full supply of paper. Some of the banks received Orders to-day for currency from interior points of more than usual extent. These are encouraging.

The banks hold exchange to customers in 10 per cent. The demand is still liberal in expectation of the usual "shipping season" now at hand. The shipping season was up to March 1st, and very little in the interior, and probably will not be realized. Payments the banks are drawing for NOW.

Gold is held at 1@1½ premium; selling 1½@2 per cent.

Chicago and Pacific Union R. R. Company.—Earnings for the month of April, reported to date:

	1860	1861	
Freight	$60,156.09	$65,593.29	$5,437.20 Inc.
Passengers	21,651.42	21,203.19	447.91 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,443.34	1,193.00	250.33 Dec.
	$83,250.85	$88,145.09	$4,940.04 Inc.
Miles earned	1,200	1,200	100,400.99
	1200		95,253.83
Increase			$10,240.99

Commercial

Thursday Evening, May 1, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

Receipts last twenty-four hours.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley bu.
By Canal	410	10,000	3,000	10,000		
G. & C. U. R. R.	1,200	31,000	3,000	9,000		115
P. & F. R. R.	650	14,000				
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,000	6,000	11,000			
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	670	1,000	4,000	1,000		207
C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1,421	13,975		350		
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	9,000	9,000			
Total	6,351	84,975	27,000	20,350		322

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Cattle, No.	Pot's, bu.
By Canal			1,200	50	
G. & C. U. R. R.			1,200	50	1,200
P. & F. R. R.			2,700	50	
C. & N. W. R. R.	300	7,000	1,000		600
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	200	7,000	1,000	110	75
C. M. & St. P. R. R.	400	7,000	2,000		1,027
C. & A. R. R.	70	2,000	2,000		
Total	970	163,412	13,0700	200	1,902

Shipments last twenty-four hours.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley bu.
To Buffalo	300	71,300	25,000			
To Oswego		10,000				
To Montreal			12,017			
To Kingston		20	31,030			
Total	970	163,412	130,700			

Receipts and shipments by Lake—May 3.

Received.		Shipped.	
Lumber, ft	869,000	Iron, tons	46
Lath, pcs	130,000	Plaster, bbls	100
Coal, tons	4,832	Apples, bbls	400
Wool, curls	20	Flour, bbls	30,000
Salt, bbls	625	Powder, tons	20
Pine, pcs	100	Furniture, pkgs	30
Liquor, pkgs	10	Flour, bbls	12
Moss, tons	20	Shipped.	
Molasses, bbls	20	Corn, bu	146,315
Cheese, bxs	30	Wheat, bu	152,430
Hardware, pkgs	140	Pork, bbls	17
Sugar, hhds	47	Flour, bbls	4
Tea, chests	10	Hay, tons	4
Fruit, pkgs	70	Mill Stuff, pcs	20
		Provisions, tons	100

Receipts and shipments by Canal—May 1.

Received.		Shipped.	
R Stock, c. ttle	90	Hardware, lbs	251,620
Wood, cords	40	Lead, lbs	4,000
Coal, tons	160	Iron & Steel, lbs	21,500
Pork, bbls	215	Lumber, feet	1,000
Corn, bu	42,000	Shipped.	
Butter, lbs	1,000	Lumber, ft	213,200
Flour, bbls	50	C Work, lbs	50
Lumber, ft	50,000	Wool, lbs	6
Sheep, No	100	Tallow, lbs	6
Oil Cake, bbls	100	Hay, tons	1
Gunnies, lot	1		

The movement in produce continues active. To day the receipts comprised 4,391 bbls flour, 41,000 bu wheat, and 97,108 bu corn; and the shipments, 165,412 bu wheat, and 130,700 bu corn. Still, large as these figures are, the anxiousness of our country tends very much to restrict the sales, in nearly all its branches.

The increase in the supply of produce to-day, as well as an advance in freights and unfavorable news from New York, caused a depression in the general markets. The offerings of Flour were much larger than for some time past, and although there was a fair inquiry for shipment prices declined about 10c ₱ bbl, with sales of 2,000 bbls at $4.75@5.35 for medium to choice spring extra, and $5.50@6 25 for White Winter extra—the market closing dull. Wheat was in but limited demand, and the market declined 2½@3c ₱ bushel, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 93½@95c for No. 1 spring, and 90@92c for No 2 spring—subject to lo storage. Under the liberal receipts and firmness in freights, the Corn market opened dull, and rapidly fell 2c ₱ bushel—closing steady. About 120,000 bu in all changed hands, at 32@33½c for River and Canal Mixed afloat; 31@32½c for Mixed in store; and 29@29½c for Rejected in store. Oats were steady at 18c in store. Rye was in better demand, and No. 1 was sold at 49@50c in store. Choice Barley was sold at 45c on track. Highwines were in fair local request, and country lots were sold at 18@18½c, closing at the inside quotation.

There is nothing to report in Provisions. Mess Pork is offered at $12@12 50; but there are no buyers, and the market is entirely nominal.

Freights advanced 1c per bushel on grain to-day, ten vessels having been engaged, at 8½@9c for corn to Buffalo, and 12c for corn to Ogdensburgh.

Freights current are confined to active demand. To-day buyers paid 4@5 ₱ cwt. provisions, and wheat sold 3@3c ₱ bushel less than for common currency.

Markets by the Latest Mails.

Ocean Freights at New York, April 30.—Are quoted for transports to Great Britain, and to the Continent quite active. To Liverpool, 7,000 bu wheat in two lots, 72d in ship's bags; 1,200 bales cotton, 7-32d; 1,000 bales do, 5-16d; 1,000 bales, 3-8d; 1000 bbls flour, 3s 3d; 150 bbls tallow, 40s; 250 bbls rosin, 3s 6d; 100 bbls do, 3s 9d; 100 bbls spirits turpentine, 30 tons oil, 27s 6d; and by steamer, 26 tons leather, 40s. To London, 2,000 bbls flour at 2s 9d; 400 bbls sugar, 2s 9d; 100 ingots Banca tin, 60 do do, 3s 9d; 100 bbls rosin, 2s 6d; 50 do spirits turpentine, 3s 9d; 50 tons leather, 40s. To Hamburg, 25 tons leather, 40s. To Bremen, 500 tin ingots, 3s 9d. To Antwerp, 50 do do, 3s 9d; 50 bbls spirits turpentine, 3s 9d; 100 bbls rosin, 2s 6d; 100 tons, domestic, Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, at $21 ₱ ton.

St. Louis, May 1.—Wheat—Sales limited to 915 bags spring at 86c, and 3,500 prime and choice, at 90 to 91c. Market firmer, with light receipts. Corn—Scarcer for buyers for all but extra lots of white. Sales comprising 1,700 bags mixed and yellow at 20 to 21c; 6,000 bags do do at 20@20½c; 2,000 bags mixed white and white, at 20½c; 1,000 bags prime white at 22½@23½c; and 1,000 bags choice and extra choice white from 27 to 28c ₱ bushel—all in new renewed gunnies. Oats—Market firm. Sales, 300 bags at 16c, bags returned; 300 bags in store at 16@16½c; 900 bags at 17c; 2,000 bags at 17½c, and 1,000 bags at 18c. In good sacked-hand bags, Rye—Is out of the market. Barley—Is declining heavy, and 725 do at same. Flour—Demand steady for all small orders, but there was a firmer market for sales of round lots. Sales comprising 100 bbls XXX family, at $4.25; 100 bbls superfine, at $4.50; 100 bbls fine, at $4.75; 100 bbls extra, at $5.00; 100 bbls double extra, at $5.25; delivered; 50 bags country extra at $5.25; 100 bags city superfine at $4.25, and 50 bbls do at $4.50; in several lots at $4.75@5.25—mostly at the latter rate. Provisions—Heavy. Only in demand 57 sacks sold at 60c. Pork—Mess is held firm at $13, and Hams at 6c. Lard—Is firm from a regular consumptive demand. Bacon—Market is easier and firm. Sales, 5 casks country shoulders at 6½c; 13 casks country hams at 7½c; 6 and 57 casks country and city sugar cured clear sides at 8c; also of city, 25 casks shoulders at 8c; 15 casks clear rib sides, at $10.90; 50 casks clear side, in lots, at 11½ @ 12c. Lard—Is firm and choice is extremely dull. The only sale reported to-day was 50 bbls at 10½c.—Republican.

St. Louis.—The Democrat of yesterday says:—"There is no change in money matters worth of note since Saturday, and exchange is scarce at 12 to 13 per cent. premium for sight drafts on New Orleans nominally at 8 to 10 per cent, but no sales reported. Specie is scarce. Missouri and Illinois and Wisconsin discredited remain about as they have been for a week past. Western Reserve and Indiana are in demand at par. It is unreasonable to expect them to reconcile their differences perfectly now. Money such as it is, is very abundant, but there being nothing doing, of course there is no use for it. It is now very difficult to convert currency into exchange or get specie for it at any price. Missouri money is now 15 to 20 per cent. below par. A slight change hard to make at these rates. As Shylock said at the trade of the city is, it is very hard to get specie among these times, and to answer ordinary purposes of making change.

Montreal, April 27.—Flour—There is rather more enquiry to-day, several vessels from the lower port having arrived. Buyers however are unwilling to pay the prices asked by holders. There have been small sales of No 1 superfine at 24s 6d @24s 9d. A sale is also reported at $5.50, and a lot of 300 bbls offered but not taken at 24s 9d in store. There is also more enquiry for No. 2 fine, and for bag flour, without, however, any advance in the prices offered. Oatmeal dull, and slightly lower. Grain—Wheat—The market for U C spring is dull in consequence of the stoppage of shipments by Portland and consequent inability of removing it from the depot till navigation reveals over harbor. Our quotations are therefore almost entirely nominal. For future delivery there is nothing doing. Pease—There is fair demand at $1.06@1.10. Peas dull at 66c. Oats—In good demand, the highest price offered to-day for future delivery being 36c per 40 lbs. In Oats and Barley there is nothing doing. Provisions—Pork continues firm at quotations. Butter—Choice tub still enquired for at 12@13c. Cheese—Is in rather better request for shipment, but at extremely low figures. Ashes—Quiet.

The steamer Geo Moffatt is reported to have sunk in the Long Sault, with a cargo of flour.

The ice is still fast in the mouth of Mackee, thin Canal, but as there is now a small fleet of downward bound vessels awaiting the opening of the canal at that point, measures are being taken to effect it by blasting to open the channel.—Gazette.

Toledo, May 1.—There is rather more life in the market to-day, but the sales have been confined to private terms. Flour—Sales 100 bbls extra at $4.75. Wheat—Sales all of white Michigan, 2,000 at 1.00 and 4,000 bu on p. t. Corn—Sales 2,000 bu at 38; 30,000 bu at 39c. Rye—Sales 1,000 bu at 50c. Barley—Sales 50 at 60c. Seeds—Nominal; 4c to Buffalo, 10½c to Oswego.—Blade.

Philadelphia, April 30.—There is little or no export demand for flour, and a moderate business to-day, chiefly to supply the retailers and bakers, at prices within the range of $5.50@5.62½ for superfine; $5.75@6 00 for extras; $6.50@6.62½ for family, and $6.75@7.50 per bbl for fancy brands, as to quality; the receipts and stocks are small. Rye flour the market dull at the above quotations. Corn meal—Is dull, but steady at $3.50 per bbl. Grain—Wheat is in good supply, and the demand is moderate and firm at $1.70 per bbl.—North American.

Cincinnati, May 1.—A better feeling existed has been manifested in provisions during the last two or three days, and prices have been advanced. Superfine is now firm at $4.50; extra at $4.60@4.75, and family at $5.00@5.25. Wheat—Is dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bushels at 90c. Corn—Is in good demand; sales of 10,000 bushels at 30c. Rye—Is in demand at 45c. Oats—Are in demand at 20c. Provisions—Are in good demand, and prices have been advanced. Superfine is now firm at $4.50; extra at $4.60@4.75, and family at $5.00@5.25. Wheat—Is dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bushels at 90c. Corn—Is in good demand; sales of 10,000 bushels at 30c. Rye—Is in demand at 45c. Oats—Are in demand at 20c. Provisions—Are in good demand, and prices have been advanced. Mess pork is held at $13, but no sales. Shoulders are selling at 4½c; sides, 5½c; hams, 7½c. Lard—Is held at 8½c. There are at these rates no sellers, and no buyers, unless we except mess pork, which can be purchased.

Alexandria, April 30.—Arrived, Brunen, Welch Boston, with coal. Cleared, Ocean Wave, Bowen, Boston, with coal. Arrived, Ocean Wave, Bowen, Boston, with coal. Cleared, Brunen, Welch, Boston, with coal. The steamer Pearl has gone to get her of.—Detroit Advertiser.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

Will Close Business Every Saturday, At Noon, Eastern Standard.

25,000

STARK MILL BAGS.

10,000 LEWISTON DO.

All Kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

feb18am-3mp

SPRING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

The Largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

WEST OF NEW YORK.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER,

Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

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CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES,

& W. HOWE'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Reels for Warehouses, Scalping of All Kinds, Bolting Cloths for Grocers and Bolts, Bran Dusters, Flails, Paper Stitchers, &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for and executed.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of SQUIRES, HADLEY & CO.'S ENGINES, of Troy, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to the superior workmanship and finish of these engines, which they can fully recommend. The following is a list of sizes and prices of engines, complete, with Governor, Pulleys and Gearing, ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

1 horse power	$ 250
2 " "	350
3 " "	450
4 " "	550
5 " "	650
6 " "	750
8 " "	950
10 " "	1,150
12 " "	1,350
15 " "	1,600
20 " "	2,000

Every Boiler is furnished with

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